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PTO/SB/21 (09-06)

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Total Number of Pages in This Submission

31

Application Number

10/603,534

Filing Date

6-25-2003

First Named Inventor

Alexandre Bronstein

Art Unit

2617

Examiner Name

Khan S.

Attorney Docket Number

BRONSTEIN.001

### ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

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PTO/SB/17 (07-06)

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## FEE TRANSMITTAL For FY 2006

Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT** (\$)  
500.00

### Complete if Known

Application Number	10/603,534
Filing Date	6-25-2003
First Named Inventor	Alexandre Bronstein
Examiner Name	Khan S.
Art Unit	2617
Attorney Docket No.	BRONSTEIN.001

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### FEE CALCULATION

#### 1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity	Fee (\$)	Small Entity	Fee (\$)	Small Entity	
Utility	300	150	500	250	200	100	_____
Design	200	100	100	50	130	65	_____
Plant	200	100	300	150	160	80	_____
Reissue	300	150	500	250	600	300	_____
Provisional	200	100	0	0	0	0	_____

#### 2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

##### Fee Description

Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)

Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)

Multiple dependent claims

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)	Small Entity	
				Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)

- 20 or HP = \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Multiple Dependent Claims	
Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)

50 25

200 100

360 180

Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)	Small Entity	
				Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)

- 3 or HP = \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

#### 3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is \$250 (\$125 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

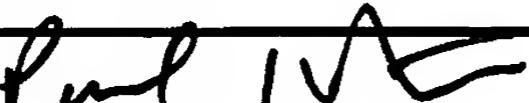
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### SUBMITTED BY

Signature		Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 36,167	Telephone 310-376-0218
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of: )  
Alexander Bronstein ) Examiner: Khan S.  
Application No: 10/603,534 ) Art Unit: 2617  
Filed: 6-25-2003 )  
For: DEFENDING AGAINST UNWANTED )  
COMMUNICATIONS BY STRIKING BACK )  
AGAINST THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE )  
UNWANTED COMMUNICATIONS )

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Date

**Appellant's Brief (Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37)**

Dear Sir:

Applicant/ Appellant submits this Appeal Brief in connection with the above-referenced patent application which is on appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

11/16/2006 BABRAHA1 00000040 10603534

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### **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest in this application is ASTAV, inc.

### **RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Appellant is unaware of any other related appeals or interferences that may directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

### **STATUS OF THE CLAIMS**

Claims 1-6, 9, 21-24, 26-29, and 31 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of U.S. Patent No: 6,650,742 of *Elliott et al.* ("Elliott") and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0016507 of *Karusawa* ("Karusawa").

Claims 7-8, 25 and 30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in view of *Elliott* and U.S. Patent Application No: 2002/0004800 of *Kikuta et al.* ("Kikuta").

Appellant appeals the rejection of all of the pending claims 1-9 and 21-31. Claims 1-9 and 21-31 as currently pending are set forth in the attached Appendix.

### **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

Appellant is unaware of any amendments filed after the Final Office Action mailed 6-13-06 which finally rejected claims 1-9 and 21-31.

## SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Independent claims 1 and 21 and 26 are directed to defending against an unwanted communication by striking back against a beneficiary of the unwanted communication rather than against a sender of the unwanted communication who may be un-reachable or difficult to block. (See appellant's specification, page 1, line 24 through page 2, lines 5). Striking back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication deters further unwanted communications on behalf of the beneficiary by consuming the capacity of a communication channel belonging to the beneficiary. (See appellant's specification, page 2, lines 9-12 and page 6, lines 2-19).

Independent claim 1 is directed to a method for defense against an unwanted communication that includes identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication (see page 4, line 11 through page 5, line 30 and element 10 of Figure 1 of Appellant's specification) and striking back by sending a communication via that identified communication channel to the beneficiary (see page 5, lines 32-33, and element 12 of Figure 1 of Appellant's specification).

Independent claim 21 is directed to a defense coordinator that provides a centralized strike back service to recipients of unwanted communications. (See page 10, lines 31-33 and element 100 of Figure 2 of Appellant's specification). A defense coordinator according to claim 21 obtains an identify request from a recipient of an unwanted communication (see page 9, lines 31-33 of Appellant's specification) and in response identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication (see page 10, lines 1-3 of Appellant's specification) and performs a strike back against the beneficiary by sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary (see page 10, lines 31-33 of Appellant's specification).

Independent claim 26 is directed to a distributed strike back system that enables a recipient of an unwanted communication to participate in a distributed strike back force against a beneficiary of the unwanted communication. (See page 11, lines 21-27 of Appellant's specification). A distributed strike back system according to claim 26 includes a recipient system of an unwanted communication (see element 30 of Figure 3 of Appellant's specification) and a defense coordinator that obtains an identify request from the recipient system and that in response determines a set of strike back parameters that identify a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication (see page 11, lines 21-27 and element 100 of Figure 2 of Appellant's specification) and that sends the strike back parameters to the recipient system such that the recipient system performs a strike back against the beneficiary by sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary (see page 10, lines 25-26 of Appellant's specification).

**GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

- I: Rejection of claims 1-6, and 9 as being obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa*.**
- II: Rejection of claims 7-8 as being obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta*.**
- III: Rejection of claims 21-24 as being obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa*.**
- IV: Rejection of claim 25 as being obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta*.**
- V: Rejection of claims 26-29, and 31 as being obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa*.**
- VI: Rejection of claim 30 as being obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta*.**

## ARGUMENT

**I: Claims 1-6, and 9 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa* because *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest the limitations of independent claim 1 for striking back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication.**

Appellant respectfully submits that claim 1 and claims 2-6, and 9 which depend from claim 1 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa* because *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest striking back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1 and *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest striking back by sending a communication to the beneficiary via the identified communication channel to the beneficiary as claimed in claim 1.

**I-A. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary<sup>1</sup> of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1. Instead, *Elliott* and *Karusawa* both teach identifying a caller ID of a voice call without examining the content of the voice call. (*Elliott*, “the caller ID” at col. 4, line 62). (*Karusawa*, “the calling number” in paragraph 0025). It is submitted that identifying a caller ID as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* does not teach or suggest examining a content of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1 because identifying a caller ID as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* is used to avoid examining the content of a voice call. (See *Elliott*, col. 1, lines 20-25, which teaches that a caller ID enables a called party to avoid voice calls). (See *Karusawa*, paragraph 0002, which teaches that displaying a calling number enables a recipient to reject a call if the calling number is not recognized).

It is further submitted that identifying a caller ID of a caller who originates a voice call as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* does not disclose or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1 because a caller as disclosed in *Elliott* and *Karusawa* may originate a voice call on behalf of another party who is the true beneficiary<sup>2</sup> of the voice call. For example, a telemarketer may originate a voice call on behalf of a seller of a product or service who is the true beneficiary of the voice call originated by the telemarketer. In another example, a debt collector

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<sup>1</sup> Appellant’s specification defines a beneficiary of an unwanted communication as “an individual and/or organization that seeks an economic or other benefit to flow from the unwanted communication.” (See Appellant’s specification on page 4, lines 13-18).

<sup>2</sup> One of the advantages of appellant’s invention is that it strikes back against a beneficiary who does not actually send an unwanted communication, e.g. a pornographer who hires an out of jurisdiction spammer to send spam emails that peddle the content offered by the pornographer. (See Appellant’s specification on page 8, line 32 through page 9, line 14 and page 1, lines 29-32).

may originate a voice call on behalf of a creditor who is the true beneficiary of the voice call originated by the debt collector. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not teach or suggest examining the content of the voice calls to identify the seller or creditor who are the beneficiaries as claimed in claim 1.

**I-B. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest striking back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by sending a communication via an identified communication channel to the beneficiary as claimed in claim 1.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest striking back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by sending a communication via an identified communication channel to the beneficiary as claimed in claim 1. This follows from the fact that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest examining a content of an unwanted communication to identify a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1.

The examiner has acknowledged that

Elliot et al do not disclose striking back against the beneficiary by sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary. (Page 2, middle paragraph, lines 6-7, Office Action of 6-13-06) but has also stated that

Karusawa shows identifying the call originator and sending back communication (page 3, paragraph 31). (Page 2, second to last paragraph, Office Action of 6-13-06) (emphasis added). Appellant has shown that a call originator as taught by *Karusawa* is not a beneficiary as claimed in claim 1 and that a calling number as taught by *Karusawa* is not an identified communication channel as claimed in claim 1 because a calling number as taught by *Karusawa* is not obtained by examining the content of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 1.

**II: Claims 7-8 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta* because *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not disclose or suggest the limitations of independent claim 1.**

Appellant respectfully submits that claims 7-8 which depend from claim 1 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta* because *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not disclose or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication and sending a communication via that identified communication channel as claimed in claim 1. Appellant has shown that *Elliott* does not disclose the limitations of claim 1. *Kikuta* discloses an electronic notary system (*Kikuta*, paragraph 0014) rather than identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication and sending a communication via that identified communication channel as claimed in claim 1.

It is submitted that the examiner has cited *Kikuta* only to show that the limitation in claims 7-8 of browsing a web site is known. Appellant respectfully submits, however, that what is not known is identifying a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining the unwanted communication and browsing a web site specified in the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 7-8. *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not teach or suggest that browsing a web site obtained by examining an unwanted communication may be used to identify a beneficiary of the unwanted communication as claimed in claims 7-8.

**III: Claims 21-24 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa* because *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest the limitations of independent claim 21 that provide a centralized strike back service to recipients of an unwanted communications.**

Appellant respectfully submits that claim 21 and claims 22-24 which depend from claim 21 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa* because *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that provides a centralized strike back service to recipients of an unwanted communications as claimed in claim 21. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication in response to a request from a recipient of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21 and *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21 and *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that strikes back by sending a communication to the beneficiary via the identified communication channel to the beneficiary as claimed in claim 21.

**III-A. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication in response to a request from a recipient of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication in response to a request from a recipient of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21. Instead, *Elliott* discloses a central office 140 that obtains a caller ID<sup>3</sup> for a voice call (*Elliott*, col. 4, line 62) without any request from a recipient of the voice call and *Karusawa* discloses a portable telephone with a display controller 21 that displays a calling number (*Karusawa*, paragraph 0025) without any request from a recipient of the call. *Elliott* teaches that a called party requests a penalizing service by entering \*88 on a called party device 120 (*Elliott*, col. 5, lines 15-16) but the \*88 request does not cause the central office 140 to identify a communication channel to a beneficiary by examining a content of an unwanted communication. Instead, the \*88 request causes the central office 140 to notify a billing entity that a fine is to be imposed on the caller. (*Elliott*, col. 5, lines 17-42).

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<sup>3</sup> Appellant has shown that identifying a caller ID or calling number as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* does not teach or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary as claimed in claim 21.

**III-B. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21. Instead, *Elliott* discloses a central office 140 that identifies a caller ID without examining the content of the voice call (*Elliott*, col. 4, line 62) and *Karusawa* discloses a portable telephone with a display controller 21 that displays a calling number without examining the content of the voice call (*Karusawa*, paragraph 0025). It is submitted that identifying a caller ID and calling number as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* does not teach or suggest examining a content of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 21 because identifying a caller ID and calling number as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* is used to avoid examining the content of a voice call. (*Elliott*, col. 1, lines 20-25). (*Karusawa*, paragraph 0002).

**III-C. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that strikes back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by sending a communication via an identified communication channel to the beneficiary as claimed in claim 21.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that strikes back against a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by sending a communication via an identified communication channel to the beneficiary as claimed in claim 21. This follows from the fact that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary as claimed in claim 21. Instead, *Elliott* discloses a billing entity that imposes a fine on a caller (*Elliott*, col. 5, lines 17-42).

**IV: Claim 25 is not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta* because *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not disclose or suggest the limitations of independent claim 21.**

Appellant respectfully submits that claim 25 is not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta* because *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication and that strikes back by sending a communication via that identified communication channel as claimed in claim 21. Appellant has shown that *Elliott* does not disclose the limitations of claim 21. *Kikuta* discloses an electronic notary system (*Kikuta*, paragraph 0014) rather than a defense coordinator that identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of an unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication and that strikes back by sending a communication via that identified communication channel as claimed in claim 21.

The examiner has cited *Kikuta* to show that browsing a web site is known. Claim 25, however, includes the limitation of a defense coordinator that generates a web page that enables a beneficiary to stop a strike back and *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not teach or suggest generating a web page for that purpose.

**V: Claims 26-29, and 31 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa* because *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest the limitations of independent claim 26 that enable a recipient system of an unwanted communication to participate in a distributed strike back force against a beneficiary of the unwanted communication.**

Appellant respectfully submits that claim 26 and claims 27-29 and 31 which depend from claim 26 are not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Karusawa* because *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a distributed strike back system that enables a recipient system of an unwanted communication to participate in a distributed strike back against a beneficiary of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 26. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that determines a set of strike back parameters in response to an identify request from a recipient system by examining a content of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 26. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that sends a set of strike back parameters to a recipient system such that the recipient system performs a strike back in accordance with the strike back parameters claimed in claim 26.

**V-A. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that determines a set of strike back parameters in response to an identify request from a recipient system as claimed in claim 26.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that determines a set of strike back parameters in response to an identify request from a recipient system as claimed in claim 26. Instead, *Elliott* discloses a central office 140 that obtains a caller ID<sup>4</sup> for a voice call (*Elliott*, col. 4, line 62) without any request from a recipient of the voice call and *Karusawa* discloses a portable telephone with a display controller 21 that displays a calling number (*Karusawa*, paragraph 0025) without any request from a called party.

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<sup>4</sup> Appellant has shown that identifying a caller ID of a caller does not teach or suggest identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary as claimed in claim 26.

**V-B. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that determines a set of strike back parameters by examining a content of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 26.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that determines a set of strike back parameters by examining a content of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 26. Instead, *Elliott* discloses a central office 140 that identifies a caller ID without examining the content of the voice call (*Elliott*, col. 4, line 62) and *Karusawa* discloses a portable telephone with a display controller 21 that displays a calling number without examining the content of the voice call (*Karusawa*, paragraph 0025). It is submitted that identifying a caller ID as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* does not teach or suggest examining a content of an unwanted communication as claimed in claim 26 because identifying a caller ID as taught by *Elliott* and *Karusawa* is used to avoid examining the content of a voice call. (*Elliott*, col. 1, lines 20-25). (*Karusawa*, paragraph 0002).

**V-C. *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that sends a set of strike back parameters to a recipient system such that the recipient system performs a strike back against a beneficiary as claimed in claim 26.**

Appellant submits that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that sends a set of strike back parameters to a recipient system such that the recipient system performs a strike back in accordance with the strike back parameters as claimed in claim 26. This follows from the fact that *Elliott* and *Karusawa* do not disclose or suggest a defense coordinator that determines a set of strike back parameters as claimed in claim 26.

**VI: Claim 30 is not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta* because *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not disclose or suggest the limitations of independent claim 26.**

Appellant respectfully submits that claim 30 which depends from claim 26 is not obvious in view of *Elliott* and *Kikuta* because *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not disclose or suggest a distributed strike back system that enables a recipient system of an unwanted communication to participate in a distributed strike back against a beneficiary of the unwanted communication as claimed in claim 26. Appellant has shown that *Elliott* does not disclose the limitations of claim 26. *Kikuta* discloses an electronic notary system (*Kikuta*, paragraph 0014) rather than a distributed strike back system as claimed in claim 26.

The examiner has cited *Kikuta* to show that browsing a web site is known. Claim 30, however, includes the limitation of a defense coordinator that generates a web page that enables a beneficiary to stop a strike back and *Elliott* and *Kikuta* do not teach or suggest generating a web page for that purpose.

## CONCLUSION

Appellant respectfully submits that the stated rejections cannot be maintained in view of the arguments set forth above. Appellant respectfully submits that all of the claims 1-9 and 21-31 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103 over the references cited by the Examiner and requests that the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences direct allowance of the rejected claims.

Respectfully submitted,

By

Date: 11-13-06

  
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Paul H. Horstmann  
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## CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method for defense against an unwanted communication, comprising:  
identifying a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication;  
striking back against the beneficiary by sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary comprises sending a communication via the communication channel that includes a request that the beneficiary cease further unwanted communications to a recipient of the unwanted communication.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary comprises repeatedly sending the communication in accordance with a set of strike back parameters.
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising adjusting a cost imposed on the beneficiary with the communication by adjusting the strike back parameters.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying comprises identifying a money input channel used by the beneficiary to obtain a benefit.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying comprises calling a phone number contained in the unwanted communication.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying comprises accessing a web site specified in the unwanted communication.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein identifying comprises exploring a web site specified in the unwanted communication to find a web page that is financially important to the beneficiary.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein identifying comprises performing a pattern match on a text of the unwanted communication.

21. A defense coordinator that obtains an identify request from a recipient of an unwanted communication and that in response identifies a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication and that performs a strike back against the beneficiary by sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary.
22. The defense coordinator of claim 21, wherein the communication includes a request that the beneficiary cease further unwanted communications to the recipient.
23. The defense coordinator of claim 21, wherein the communication channel is a money input channel used by the beneficiary to obtain a benefit.
24. The defense coordinator of claim 21, wherein the defense coordinator maintains a set of information pertaining to the beneficiary and determines a set of strike back parameters in response to the information and repeatedly performs the strike back in accordance with the strike back parameters.
25. The defense coordinator of claim 24, wherein the defense coordinator generates a web page that enables the beneficiary to stop the strike back.

26. A distributed strike back system, comprising:
  - recipient system of an unwanted communication;
  - defense coordinator that obtains an identify request from the recipient system and that in response determines a set of strike back parameters that identify a communication channel to a beneficiary of the unwanted communication by examining a content of the unwanted communication and that sends the strike back parameters to the recipient system such that the recipient system performs a strike back against the beneficiary by sending a communication via the communication channel to the beneficiary.
27. The distributed strike back system of claim 26, wherein the communication includes a request that the beneficiary cease further unwanted communications to the recipient system.
28. The distributed strike back system of claim 26, wherein the communication channel is a money input channel used by the beneficiary to obtain a benefit.
29. The distributed strike back system of claim 26, wherein the defense coordinator maintains a set of information pertaining to the beneficiary and determines the strike back parameters in response to the information such that the strike back parameters specify an intensity of the strike back against the beneficiary.
30. The distributed strike back system of claim 26, wherein the defense coordinator generates a web page that enables the beneficiary to stop the strike back.

31. The distributed strike back system of claim 26, wherein defense coordinator identifies the communication channel by performing a pattern match on a text of the unwanted communication.

## EVIDENCE APPENDIX

None.

**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

None.